THURSDAY, *July* 14, 1768. THE [N 115.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE

Open to ALL PARTIES, but Influenced by NO NSTEN.

BOSTON, *June* 16.

FRIDAY laſt, towards evening, the officers of the cuſtoms for this port made a ſeizure of a ſloop, belonging to, and lying at the wharf of John Hancock, Eſq; which veſſel was improved as a ſtore to put ſome barrels of oil on board, there being no room in the owner's ſtores on the wharf. After the officers took poſſeſſion of the ſloop, one of them made a ſignal to his Majeſty's ſhip Romney, then lying off in the harbour, whereupon the boats belonging to the ſaid ſhip were immediately manned and armed, and made towards the wharf. Several Gentlemen preſent adviſed the officers not to move her, as there would be no attempt allowed by the owner to reſcue her out of their hands; but, notwithſtanding this declaration, her faſt was cut away, and ſhe carried under the guns of the Romney.—This conduct provoked the people, who had collected on the ſhore, and, in the diſpute, the collector, the comptroller of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, and the collector's ſon, were roughly uſed, and pelted with ſtones, but none of them much hurt: The noiſe brought together a mixed multitude, who followed up to the comptroller's houſe, and broke ſome of his windows, but withdrew, by the advice of ſome prudent Gentlemen that interpoſed;—they were joined by a number of ſailors, and vagrant perſons, who were ſuſpicious of an intention to put them on board the ſhip;—theſe went in ſearch for the of the man of war's boats, and in their way met with the inſpector of exports and imports, him they attacked, broke his ſword, and tore his clothes; but by ſome aſſiſtance, he with difficulty eſcaped to a houſe in Queen-ſtreet.—No boat being above, between 8 and 9 o'clock, they went to one of the docks, and dragged out a large pleaſure-boat belonging to the collector, this they drew along the ſtreet, with loud huzzaing all the way, into the Common, where they ſet fire to it, and burnt it to aſhes; they alſo broke ſeveral windows of the houſes of the collector and inſpector-general, which were nigh the Common. No other outrage was committed that night.

There were ſome occurrences reſpecting the officers of the Romney, preceding this affair, which raiſed the reſentment of the populace; on the Sunday evening before, a preſs gang went on board a veſſel juſt arrived from Glaſgow, and which came to anchor off the long wharf; the impreſſed men took an opportunity, while the man of war's men were furling the ſails for them, and got into the ſhip's boat, and rowed aſhore; it being after ſun-ſet, ſeveral people had aſſembled on the wharf, in the cool of the day, who made way for the men to run up; the preſs gang, as ſoon as they could get to their boat, purſued them, crying, ſtop deſerters; but no heed being given thereto, an officer on the wharf reſented it, which raiſed a clamour, and prevented the gang from landing. A few days after, a young man, that had ſerved an apprenticeſhip in this town, was impreſſed out of an inward bound ſhip; application was made to the Captain (who, it is ſaid, promiſed not to detain any inhabitant of theſe provinces) and he engaged to deliver him up, if an able bodied man was brought in his room; ſuch an one was procured for three or four guineas, but upon his being carried on board the Romney was refuſed, as the officers of the ſhip had been inſulted in the above affair; and many things were ſaid to the perſon who went to get the young man releaſed, reflecting on the town, and not without ſome threats. The day following a man was taken out of an eaſtern veſſel by an armed ſchooner, that was bound to Halifax. Theſe tranſactions, with a proſpect of the trade and buſineſs of this and other towns being in a manner ruined, raiſed ſuch a ſpirit of reſentment in the people, that the Board of Commiſſioners (thoſe of them who arrived laſt November from England) and their other officers, together with the collector and comptroller for this port, as alſo the officers of the Romney, thought it prudent to repair on board the ſhip.

On Monday the people in town were in great agitation; but leſt any tumult might ariſe at night, the conſequences whereof would be very prejudicial, a notification was poſted up in divers parts of the town, requeſting the ſons of liberty to meet at Liberty Hall, on Tueſday, the 14th, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; the expectation of this meeting kept the town in peace. Early on Tueſday morning the colours were flying on Liberty-Tree; and at the hour appointed, vaſt numbers of the inhabitants appeared at and near the Hall; but the weather being wet and uncomfortable in the ſtreet, they adjourned to Faneuil-Hall; where it was propoſed to have a legal meeting called; accordingly a warrant was iſſued by the ſelect men to the conſtables, to warn a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town at three o'clock; and ſeveral Gentlemen were nominated to prepare a draft of ſome matters proper to lay before them. At three o'clock the inhabitants met, but ſo great was the concourſe, that they were obliged to adjourn from Faneuil-Hall to the Old-South-Meeting-Houſe.

It has been reported that the ſloop was ſeized becauſe no permit for loading was taken out at the cuſtom-houſe before the oil was put on board; others report that it was for breach of the acts of trade in her laſt voyage, which was from Madeira; but which of the reports is right, we are not able to inform the public.

We have related the affair in as impartial a manner as we were able; if there is any material miſtake, it ſhall be corrected upon notice being given.

At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boſton, on Tueſday, the 14th inſtant, preſent a larger number than was ever known on any occaſion: After very cool and deliberate debates, upon the diſtreſſed circumſtances of the town, and the preſent critical ſituation of their affairs, it was unanimouſly voted, That a Committee wait on his Excellency the Governor of the province, with the following petition, viz.

Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

To his Excellency FRANCIS BERNARD, Eſq; Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the ſaid province, and Vice-Admiral of the ſame,

The Inhabitants of the town of Boſton, in town meeting, legally aſſembled,

Humbly ſhew,

THAT *your petitioners conſider the Britiſh conſtitution as the baſis of their ſafety, and happineſs. By that is eſtabliſhed, No man ſhall be governed by laws, nor taxed but by himſelf, or repreſentatize, legally and fairly choſen, and to which he does not give his own conſent. In open violation of theſe fundamental rights of Britons, laws and taxes are impoſed on us, to which we not only have not given our conſent, but againſt which we have moſt firmly remonſtrated. Dutiful petitions have been preferred to our moſt gracious Sovereign, which (though to the great conſternation of the people, we now learn, have been cruelly and inſidiouſly prevented reaching the Royal Preſence) we have waited to receive a gracious anſwer to, with the greateſt attention to the public peace, until we find ourſelves invaded with an armed force, ſeizing, impreſſing and impriſoning the perſons of our fellow-ſubjects, contrary to expreſs acts of parliament.*

Menaces have been thrown out, fit only for Barbarians, which already affect us in the moſt ſenſible manner, and threaten us with famine and deſolation, as all navigation is obſtructed, upon which alone our whole ſupport depends, and the town is at this criſis in a ſituation, nearly ſuch, as if war was formally declared againſt it.

To contend with our parent ſtate, is in our idea the moſt ſhocking and dreadful extremity; but tamely to relinquiſh the only ſecurity we and our poſterity retain of the enjoyment of our lives and properties, without one ſtruggle, is ſo humiliating and baſe, that we cannot ſupport the reflection: We apprehend, Sir, that it is at your option, in your power, and we would hope in your inclination, to prevent this diſtreſſed, and juſtly incenſed people, from effecting too much, and from the blame and reproach of attempting too little.

As the Board of Cuſtoms have thought fit, of their own motion, to relinquiſh the exerciſe of their commiſſion here, and as we cannot but hope, that, being convinced of the impropriety and injuſtice of the appointment of a Board, with ſuch enormous powers, and the inevitable deſtruction which would enſue from the exerciſe of their office, will never reaſſume it. We flatter ourſelves, your Excellency will in tenderneſs to this people, uſe the beſt means in your power, to remove the other grievance, we ſo juſtly complain of, and iſſue your immediate order, to the commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Romney, to remove from this harbour, till we ſhall be aſcertained of the ſucceſs of our applications.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, &c.

At the ſame time the town directed their Committee to prepare a letter to Dennis De Bert, Eſq; in London, ſetting forth the conduct of the commiſſioners and officers of the cuſtoms, and the officers of his Majeſty's ſhip Romney, relating to a ſeizure made the preceding Friday, as well as the behaviour of ſome of the inhabitants the evening following, in an impartial manner, ſupported by affidavits, to prevent the ill impreſſions that may be made, by a miſrepreſentation; and then adjourn'd to the next day.

At the adjournment on Wedneſday the 15th, the Committee appointed to preſent the town's petition to the Governor, reported from his Excellency the following anſwer.

Gentlemen,

MY *office and ſtation make me a very incompetent judge of the rights you claim againſt acts of parliament; and therefore it would be to no purpoſe for me to expreſs my opinion thereupon. All I can ſay is, that I ſhall not knowingly infringe any of your rights and privileges, but ſhall religiouſly maintain all thoſe which are committed to me as a ſervant of the King.*

In regard to the impreſſing men for the ſervice of the King in his ſhips of war, it is practiſed in Great-Britain, and all other his Majeſty's dominions, and therefore I cannot diſpute it in this part of them. But I ſhall uſe my utmoſt endeavours to get it regulated, ſo as to avoid all the inconveniencies to this town which you are apprehenſive of; and from the knowledge I have of Capt. Corner, I have no doubt of my ſucceeding therein.

I cannot pretend to enter into any diſpute between you and your parent ſtate; I deſire to be a faithful ſervant in regard to both; and I ſhall think myſelf moſt highly honoured, if I can be in the loweſt degree an inſtrument in preſerving a perfect conciliation between them. I can aſſure you, that if it was as much in my power as it is in my will, it would always be preſerved.

I am obliged by all kinds of duty, by my general inſtructions, and by his Majeſty's ſpecial orders, to protect, aid and aſſiſt the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms (appointed under the great ſeal of Great-Britain, in purſuance of an act of parliament) and their officers, in their perſons and offices. And whether they ſhall or ſhall not relinquiſh the exerciſe of their commiſſion, I muſt not fail to give them all the protection, aid and aſſiſtance in my power. If in ſo doing I ſhall give offence, I ſhall be ſorry for it. But I ſhall never regret the doing my duty.

I have no command over his Majeſty's ſhips, and therefore cannot iſſue ſuch orders as you deſire, nor indeed any order to the Commander of his Majeſty's ſhip the Romney. And it would be highly improper for me to make a requiſition to him to remove from this harbour, when I know he is ſtationed here by a ſuperior officer, and cannot remove from hence but by his orders. FRA. BERNARD.

The Committee at the ſame time reported the draft of a letter to Mr. De Bert, which was read, and unanimouſly accepted, and the Committee were directed to forward the ſame, together with ſuch affidavits as they ſhould obtain, by the firſt veſſel.

At this adjournment the town appointed another Committee, to prepare inſtructions for their repreſentatives, at this alarming criſis; and further adjourned to Friday the 17th, at 3 o'clock.

On Friday the town met by adjournment, and received the report of their Committee, and unanimouſly voted the following inſtructions to their repreſentatives, *viz.*

To the Hon. James Otis, *and* Thomas Cuſhing, *Eſquires*; *Mr.* Samuel Adams, *and* John Hancock, *Eſq;*

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER the repeal of the late American ſtamp act, we were happy in the pleaſing proſpect of a reſtoration of that tranquility and unanimity among ourſelves, and that harmony and affection between our parent country and us, which had generally ſubſiſted before that deteſtable act. But with the utmoſt grief and concern, we find that we flattered ourſelves too ſoon, and that the root of bitterneſs is yet alive.—The principle on which that act was founded continues in full force, and a revenue is ſtill demanded from America.

We have the mortification to obſerve one act of parliament after another paſſed for the expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue from us; to ſee our money continually collecting from us without our conſent, by an authority in the conſtitution of which we have no ſhare, and over which we have no kind of influence or controul; to ſee the little circulating caſh that remained among us for the ſupport of our trade, from time to time tranſmitted to a diſtant country, never to return, or what in our eſtimation is worſe, if poſſible, appropriated to the maintenance of ſwarms of officers and penſioners in idleneſs and luxury, whoſe example has a tendency to corrupt our morals, and whoſe arbitrary diſpoſitions will trample on our rights.

Under all theſe misfortunes and afflictions, however, it is our fixed reſolution to maintain our loyalty and duty to our moſt gracious Sovereign, a reverence and due ſubordination to the Britiſh Parliament, as the ſupreme legiſlative in all caſes of neceſſity, for the preſervation of the whole empire, and our cordial and ſincere affection for our parent country; and to uſe our utmoſt endeavours for the preſervation of peace and order among ourſelves: Waiting with anxious expectation, for a favourable anſwer to the petitions and ſolicitations of this continent, for relief. At the ſame time it is our unalterable reſolution, at all times, to aſſert and vindicate our dear and invaluable rights and liberties, at the utmoſt hazard of our lives and fortunes; and we have a full and rational confidence that no deſigns formed againſt them will ever proſper.

That ſuch deſigns have been formed, and are ſtill in being, we have reaſon to apprehend. A multitude of place men and penſioners, and an enormous train of underlings and dependants, all novel in this country, we have ſeen already: Their imperious tempers, their raſh, inconſiderate and weak behaviour, are well known.

In this ſituation of affairs, ſeveral armed veſſels, and among the reſt, his Majeſty's ſhip of war the Romney, have appeared in our harbour; and the laſt, as we believe, by the expreſs application of the Board of Commiſſioners, with deſign to overawe and terrify the inhabitants of this town into baſe compliances, and unlimited ſubmiſſion, has been anchored within a cable's length of the wharves.

But paſſing over other irregularities, we are aſſured, that the laſt alarming act of that ſhip, viz. the violent, and in our opinion illegal ſeizure of a veſſel lying at a wharf, the cutting of her faſts, and removing her with an armed force in hoſtile manner, under the protection of the King's ſhip, without any probable cauſe of ſeizure that we know of, or indeed any cauſe that has yet been made known; no libel or proſecution whatever having yet been inſtituted againſt her, was by the expreſs order, or requeſt in writing, of the Board of Commiſſioners to the commander of that ſhip.

In addition to all this, we are continually alarmed with rumours and reports of new revenue acts to be paſſed, new importations of officers and penſioners to ſuck the life-blood of the body politic, while it is ſtreaming from the veins; freſh arrivals of ſhips of war, to be a ſtill ſeverer reſtraint upon our trade; and the arrival of a military force, to dragoon us into paſſive obedience; orders and requiſitions tranſmitted to New-York, Halifax, and to England, for regiments and troops, to preſerve the public peace.

Under the diſtreſſes ariſing from this ſtate of things, with the higheſt confidence in your integrity, abilities and fortitude, you will exert yourſelves, Gentlemen, on this occaſion, that nothing be left undone, that may conduce to our relief; and in particular we recommend it to your conſideration and diſcretion, in the firſt place, to endeavour that impreſſes of all kinds may if poſſible be prevented. There is an act of parliament in being, which has never been repealed, for the encouragement of the trade to America. We mean by the 6th Anne, Chap. xxxvii. Sect. 9. it is enacted, "That no mariner, or other perſon, who ſhall ſerve on board, or be retained to ſerve on board any privateer, or trading ſhip or veſſel that ſhall be employed in any part of America, nor any mariner, or other perſon, being on ſhore in any part thereof, ſhall be liable to be impreſſed, or taken away by any officer or officers of or belonging to any of her Majeſty's ſhips of war, impowered by the Lord High Admiral, or any other perſon whatſoever, unleſs ſuch mariner ſhall have before deſerted from ſuch ſhip of war belonging to her Majeſty, at any time after the 14th day of February 1, 7, upon pain that any officer or officers ſo impreſſing or taking away, or cauſing to be impreſſed or taken away, any mariner or other perſon, contrary to the tenor and true meaning of this act, ſhall forfeit to the maſter, or owner or owners of any ſuch ſhip or veſſel,

, for every man he or they ſhall
, take, to be recovered with full
in any court within any part of
dominions." So that any im-
mariner, from any veſſel what-
to be in direct violation of an
ment. In the next place, it is
that you enquire, and uſe your
s to promote a parliamentary en-
r the authors and propagators of ſuch
ng rumours and reports as we have
tioned before; and whether the com-
ners, or any other perſons whatever,
really wrote or ſolicited for troops to be
here from New-York, Halifax, England
elſewhere, and for what end; and that you
forward, if you think it expedient, in the
houſe of repreſentatives, reſolutions, that
every ſuch perſon who ſhall ſolicit or pro-
mote the importation of troops at this time,
is an enemy to this town and province, and a
diſturber of the peace and good order of both.

Then the meeting was diſſolved.

We hear that a committee of both houſes of the General Aſſembly were appointed on Saturday laſt, to enquire into the grounds of the peoples preſent apprehenſions, that meaſures were taking, or had been taken, to execute the revenue acts of parliament by a naval or military force.

The Commiſſioners and other Gentlemen are ſtill on board the Romney.—We hear that orders are given to receive them into the caſtle, and that they are to remove there in a few days, where they will hold their board.

Letters from North-Carolina, mention that there are great diſturbances in that province, occaſioned by the act of parliament, prohibiting the iſſuing of any more paper currency.

Friday laſt arrived here his Majeſty's ſloop of war, the Beaver, from Halifax.

We are authorized to inform the public, that Captain Cornet, commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Romney, in caſe he ſhould want any more men, will not take any belonging to or married in the province, nor any employed in the trade alongſhore, or to the neighbouring colonies.—And we are further authorized to aſſure the public, that the man preſſed from Mr. Waterman, of this town, is diſmiſſed, and will be aſhore this day.

Laſt Saturday morning arrived Captain Marſhman in a ſhip from Jamaica, and Capt. Thatcher in a brig from Briſtol: It is ſaid no attempt was made to preſs any men out of either of them as they paſſed the men of war.

KITTERY, *June* 2.

This day in the afternoon we had a ſtorm of thunder; when Mr. Joſeph Fry of this town, and ſeveral others, were ſtruck with lightning (being in a houſe which is much ſhattered) it made a breach thro' Mr. Fry's clothes on his ſhoulder the bigneſs of a dollar, ſet his ſhirt on fire, ſplit the ſeam of his coat, broke ſome ſkin on his arm, and left it black, and paſt into the ſeam of his breeches, and ſplit it open, marking the ſame as it went, cut off his garter, tearing his ſtocking to rags, and leaving a ſulphurous matter on it, taking away one quarter of his ſhoe, and leaving the like mark all the way.

QUEBEC, *May* 26.

By letters received at Montreal from Detroit, we have accounts, that two men, belonging to Iſaac Todd, Eſq; have been killed by the Indians, by which he has been a conſiderable ſufferer; and that other Engliſh traders have ſhared the ſame fate. It is much to be feared, that Mr. John Chinn, and others, who are on the ſame ſpot, near Lake Superior, will meet with the ſame unhappy misfortune, and that diſturbances will become more general among the Indians.

NEW-PORT (*Rhode-Iſland*) *June* 13.

The day before Captain Eaſton ſailed, a new Governor arrived at the Mount, from St. Domingo, named Dongaſpah, who ordered all the Engliſh maſters on ſhore, and told them they muſt diſpatch their buſineſs as ſoon as poſſible, as the Preſident at St. Domingo had given orders that there ſhould be no trade carried on there any longer, and that no veſſels ſhould be permitted to ſtay there after the 20th of May. The Governor ſaid, thoſe who had any debts due on ſhore ſhould be paid: And it was generally thought, that he would order all the Engliſh veſſels away in 15 or 20 days, whether their buſineſs was ſettled or not.

NEW-YORK, *June* 20.

Laſt Friday night ſome villains made an attempt to break into the ſtore of Mr. M'Evers, of this city, merchant: They bored ſeveral holes in the window ſhutters, oppoſite the hinges, with a view to rend them off; but the inſide ſhutters having ſmall bells fixed to them, which no doubt rung by the preſſure on the window frame, and the rogues imagining they would alarm the family, we ſuppoſe, made off without obtaining any booty.

[*The expence of a few ſhillings, in all probability, has prevented the above ſtore from being plundered of a great value.*]

The London papers mention, that the laſt advices from Spain were unfavourable, and that it is thought we are upon the eve of a rupture with that court. We alſo hear that private letters by the laſt veſſels agree in the ſame account, and mention the Manilla ranſom as the immediate cauſe. The criſis of many important events ſeems to be near at hand.

By ſome late accounts from the Streights, we learn, that the French and Spaniards, in that part of the world, are very buſy in preparing for war; and that ſeveral tranſports, with troops on board, lately ſailed from Cadiz, for the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies.

Extract of a letter from an eminent merchant in London, dated April, 1768.

"Mr. Trecothick is juſt choſen member for this city, and I am heartily glad of it, having done all in my power to effect it, becauſe I think him deſerving; and however ſome, nay, many people in America ſaid he was in the Weſt-India intereſt, and not in that of North-America, I who know his actions very minutely, affirm that there is not a man in England who exerted himſelf more, or had a greater ſhare in the repeal of the ſtamp-act. An act, if not repealed, would not have left a man on that continent one ſhilling property, and therefore he deſerves their reſpect and gratitude.

"Mr. Wilkes loſt his election for the city of London, through his declaring too late, the confuſion and miſmanagement of ſome of his friends, and the barefaced oppoſition from above, with circular letters, ſigned by their ſervant Bodington. I rejoice, and ſo does all the town and kingdom, that he is juſt elected Knight of the ſhire for Middleſex, the moſt opulent county in the kingdom, and which ſurrounds London."

Many thouſands of the two following addreſſes to the liverymen of London, were diſtributed previous to the election.

On Mr. Wilkes's outlawry.

In the 35th year of Elizabeth, the Commons expreſsly voted, *That a perſon* OUTLAWED MIGHT *be elected.* The Queen, in her ſpeech to her laſt parliament, complained of their admitting *outlaws*, and repreſented that conduct of the Houſe as a great abuſe.

In 1604, Sir *Francis Godwin* being choſen member for *Bucks*, the Chancellor vacated his ſeat, and iſſued a writ for a new election, when *Forteſcue* was choſen in his place; but the firſt act of the Houſe was to remove *Forteſcue*, and reſtore Sir *Francis* to his ſeat. At the King's inſtigation, the Lords deſired a conference on the ſubject, but were abſolutely refuſed by the Commons, as the queſtion regarded their own privileges.

Gentlemen,

Honour the man, protect and ſupport him, who has made your houſes, *caſtles*; and your papers ſacred and ſecure againſt the deteſted violence of General Warrants.

For ſecuring this ineſtimable bleſſing and advancing the cauſe of *liberty* to you, he was perſecuted, and obliged to fly his country.

Reſtore him by your ſuffrages, and prove to all the abettors of deſpotiſm, that the voice of the people is the voice of God.

June 23. By the laſt papers and advices from England, it appears, that the election of Mr. Wilkes has exceedingly alarmed and irritated thoſe men in power, who have for ſeveral years paſt been labouring to effect a total change in the Engliſh conſtitution, and to deſtroy that freedom and ſecurity of property, for which the nation has been ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed, and to which it entirely owed its proſperity and grandeur.

It is thought, that in order to keep him out of the Parliament, they will endeavour to poſtpone his trial, and continue his confinement. Whether they will ſucceed or not, and whether the ſame ſyſtem of politicks will ſtill be purſued, which has already produced ſuch a hideous train of evils; and from a proſperous, united and happy people, has filled us with jealouſy, diſcontent, and animoſity; reduced us from affluence to a ſtate of general poverty, and driven us to the verge of ruin and deſpair; or whether *this ſyſtem*, or *the Old Engliſh conſtitution* ſhall any longer exiſt, will greatly depend upon the prevailing temper of the new Parliament, the diſcovery of which is waited for with anxious ſolicitude.

On Tueſday came to town a ſpecial meſſenger from Boſton with an expreſs, we hear, to his Excellency the General, relating to the late diſturbances in that town.

Yeſterday came to town from Philadelphia, his Excellency Lord Charles Greville Montague, Governor of South-Carolina, and his Lady.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 23.

Extract of a letter from Lancaſter county, June 20, 1768.

"I now ſit down, under the ſhade of a friendly oak in the country, in order to give you ſome account of the late dreadful ſtorm here, the effects of which I have taken pains to examine, having rid ſeveral miles for that purpoſe.

"On Friday, the 17th inſtant, about 2 o'clock P. M. the ſky was overſpread with flying clouds, apparently charged with heavy rain. The wind blew pretty freſh from the S. E. and thickened the clouds in the oppoſite quarter; ſo that about 4 o'clock there was "Darkneſs viſible" in the N. W. attended with a diſtant rumbling thunder, and now and then a ſmall gleam of lightning, without any exploſions. The clouds deepened more and more in the N. W. and there ſeemed to make a ſtand, being oppoſed by the wind from the oppoſite points. At half after 4 they aſſumed a frightful appearance, and at laſt formed a large creſcent, with its concave ſide to the wind, and its inner edges tinged with a duſky violet colour. About 5 the wind veered about to the N.W. which immediately gave motion to the clouds, and diſcharged a moſt dreadful and deſtructive volley of hail. The ſtorm then proceeded in a S. E. direction, at the rate of about 12 miles in an hour, attended with a moſt dreadful noiſe, ſomething like the ſounds of cannon, drums and bells, mingled together. The hail ſtones were of various dimenſions, ſhapes and forms. Some meaſured 9 inches in circumference, ſome 7, whilſt others were no larger than peas. As to their forms, ſome were globular, ſome ſpheroidical, ſurrounded with ſmall excreſſences or knobs; ſome elliptical, and ſome irregular and ſmooth, like pieces of broken ice. Such as were globular, were endued with ſo much elaſticity, that they rebounded from the ground like a tennis-ball. This ſtorm divided into ſeveral branches or veins (if I may uſe ſuch terms) all which kept the ſame courſe, but bent their fury moſt towards the mountains, hills and high lands. At Saſquehanna the hail was as large as pidgeons eggs. At Lancaſter about the ſize of peas, at Dunker Town and in the Valley, between the Welſh and Reading Hills, they were as large as turkey eggs; in ſome other places ſtill larger; and at Reading no hail appeared. The damage done by this ſtorm is very great; the county of Lancaſter alone, it is thought, has ſuffered ſeveral thouſand pounds. In many places there is not a ſingle ear of wheat, rye, barley, &c. but what is cut off, and nothing left but the green ſtraw, bruiſed and beat to pieces. It is melancholy to ſee fine plantations, and extenſive fields, which, a few days ago, waved with luxuriant crops, now lying waſte. Many able farmers, who expected to carry ſeveral hundred buſhels of grain to market, will be obliged to buy bread for their families; and many of the poorer kind will be ruined, and reduced to beggary. All theſe people are now mowing their late promiſing and rich crops, as fodder for their cattle. Their diſtreſs is truly moving and alarming. At Dunker Town, it is ſaid (with what truth I cannot ſay) that cattle were killed by the hail; but certain it is, that about Muddy-Creek, in this county, calves, pigs, fowls, &c. were killed in that ſettlement; the ground in the woods, is as thick covered with green foliage, beaten from the trees, as it is with the fallen leaves in the month of October; and in many places the birds are found dead in woods and orchards. The N. W. ſide of the fruit trees are barked, and all the glaſs windows on that ſide, that were not ſecured by ſhutters, are demoliſhed; and even the rails of fences viſibly ſhew the impreſſions of the hail upon them. In ſhort, this ſtorm threw every perſon, who ſaw it, into the moſt dreadful conſternation; for the oldeſt man here never ſaw, or heard of any thing like it.

June 30. Sunday laſt came to town Capt. Graham, of the ſloop Kingſton, bound from this port for the Grenades, who informs, that he left our capes the 6th inſtant, and on the 11th the ſloop ſprung a leak; that on the 12th, it increaſed ſo faſt, they could ſcarce keep her free with both pumps, and were obliged to throw ſome of the flour and lumber overboard; that on the 13th he bore away for our capes, and arrived off of Townſend's inlet on the 24th, the hands being almoſt worn out with conſtant pumping.—On the 20th, in lat. 38:13, long. 66:30, he ſpoke the ſchooner William, Capt. Board, belonging to New-York, bound for Antigua, but having ſprung a leak, was obliged to put into Rhode-Iſland to get it ſtopped, from whence he had been three days out on his intended voyage, all well.

Capt. Haſelton, from Jamaica, on his paſſage in lat. 30: 10, long. 79: 10, ſpoke a ſnow from Gibraltar for St. Auguſtine, with ſoldiers on board, out two months.

Laſt Friday the ſloop Abigail, Captain Anthony, arrived here from Rhode-Iſland; on the 18th inſtant, off the back of Long Iſland, he had his topmaſt ſplit to pieces, his mainmaſt ſhivered, and two planks ſtarted, by lightning, which occaſioned a dangerous leak; the people on board were all ſtruck ſenſeleſs for a few minutes.

And Capt. Tudor, from Antigua, alſo arrived at New-York, on the 19th inſtant, in lat. 38, long. 70, ſpoke with Capt. M'Kinley, from Glaſgow, bound to Virginia, who, ſome days before, had ſpoke with one of his Majeſty's ſhips, homeward bound from the South Seas, that had ſome of the Patagonians on board.

From York county we learn, that the ſtorm mentioned in our laſt, has done conſiderable damage to about thirty plantations in that county.

ARRIVALS.

At Barbados. Captains Walke, White, Tompkins, and Conway, from Virginia.

At Antigua. Captains Kendall, and Robertſon, from Virginia.

ANNAPOLIS, *June* 30.

ORDERED, by the Lower Houſe of Aſſembly, That his Excellency's meſſage of the 20th of June, and the anſwer of the Houſe thereto, be printed in the Maryland Gazette.

Teſt. T. WRIGHT, C. L. H.

Gentlemen of the Lower Houſe of Aſſembly,

THE King, our moſt gracious Sovereign, having been informed, that a circular Letter, a copy of which hath been communicated to his Miniſters, was, in February laſt, ſent by the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, of the colony of Maſſachuſſets, to the Speakers of other Houſes of Aſſembly in North America, has been pleaſed to order it to be ſignified to us, that he conſiders ſuch meaſure to be of a moſt dangerous and factious tendency, calculated to inflame the minds of his good ſubjects in the colonies, to promote an unwarrantable combination, to excite and encourage an open oppoſition to, and denial of the authority of Parliament, and to ſubvert the true principles of the conſtitution; but, while I notify to you, his Majeſty's ſentiments, with reſpect to this matter, I am alſo to tell you, that the repeated proofs which have been given by the Aſſembly of this province, of their reverence and reſpect for the laws, and of their firm attachment to the conſtitution, leave no room for his Majeſty to doubt of your ſhewing a proper reſentment of ſuch unjuſtifiable attempt to revive thoſe Diſtractions which have operated ſo fatally to the prejudice of both the colonies and the mother country; and, I flatter myſelf, that in caſe ſuch letter has been addreſſed to the Speaker of your Houſe, you will confirm the favourable opinion his Majeſty, at preſent, entertains of his Maryland ſubjects, by treating of ſuch letter, which will be [illegible] the contempt it deſerves.

HOR°. SHARPE.

To his Excellency HORATIO SHARPE, *Eſq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the province of* Maryland.

The humble ADDRESS of the HOUSE of DELEGATES.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

IN anſwer to your Excellency's meſſage of the 20th, we muſt obſerve, that the letter from the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the colony of Maſſachuſſets Bay, addreſſed to, and communicated by our Speaker to this Houſe, by the ſame with the Letter, a copy of which you are pleaſed to intimate hath been communicated to the King's Miniſters, it is very alarming to find, at a time when the people of America think themſelves aggrieved by the late acts of Parliament, impoſing taxes on them, for the ſole and expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, and in the moſt dutiful manner are ſeeking redreſs from the throne, any endeavours to unite in laying before their Sovereign, what is apprehended to be their juſt complaint, ſhould be looked upon "as a meaſure of moſt dangerous and factious tendency, calculated to inflame the "minds of his Majeſty's good ſubjects in the "colonies, to promote an unwarrantable "combination, excite and encourage an "open oppoſition to, and denial of the "authority of Parliament, and to ſubvert "the true principles of the conſtitution;" we cannot but view this as an attempt in ſome of his Majeſty's Miniſters to ſuppreſs all communication of ſentiments between the colonies, and to prevent the united ſupplications of America from reaching the Royal ear. We hope the conduct of this Houſe will ever evince their reverence and reſpect for the laws, and faithful attachment to the conſtitution, but we cannot be brought to reſent an exertion of the moſt undoubted conſtitutional right of petitioning the throne, or any endeavours to procure and preſerve an union of the colonies, as an unjuſtifiable attempt to revive thoſe diſtractions which it is ſaid have operated ſo fatally to the prejudice of both the colonies and the mother country. We have the warmeſt and moſt affectionate attachment to our moſt gracious Sovereign, and ſhall ever pay the readieſt and moſt reſpectful regard, to the juſt and conſtitutional power of the Britiſh Parliament, but we ſhall not be intimidated by a few ſounding expreſſions, from doing what we think is right.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives of the colony of Maſſachuſetts Bay, in their letter to us, have intimated that they have preferred an humble, dutiful, and loyal petition, to the King, and expreſſed their confidence, that the united and dutiful ſupplications of his diſtreſſed American ſubjects, will meet with his Royal and favourable acceptance; and we think they have aſſerted their rights with a decent reſpect to their Sovereign, and a due ſubmiſſion to the authority of Parliament; What we ſhall do upon this occaſion, or whether, in conſequence of that letter, we ſhall do any thing, it is not our preſent buſineſs to communicate to your Excellency; but of this be pleaſed to be aſſured, that we cannot be prevailed on to take no notice of, or to treat with the leaſt degree of contempt, a letter ſo expreſſive of duty and loyalty to the Sovereign, and ſo replete with juſt principles of liberty; and your Excellency may depend that whenever we apprehend the rights of the people to be affected, we ſhall not fail boldly to aſſert, and ſteadily endeavour to maintain and ſupport them, always remembering, 'what we could wiſh never to be forgot, That by the bill of rights, it is declared, "That it is the right of the ſub-

" ject to petition the King, and all com-
" mitments and profecutions for fuch peti-
" tioning, are illegal.

R. LLOYD, Speaker.

We hear from Virginia, that no goods imported from Great Britain, which are fubject to payment of any of the late duties, are permitted to be expofed to fale by the merchants there, or even allowed to be kept in their poffeffion; but that as foon as any fuch arrive amongft them, they are lodged in the care of the Cuftom-Houfe there.—It is thought by many perfons, that if the merchants of the feveral colonies would deift from importing any of thofe commodities, fubject to *duties*, it would be the moft effectual and conftitutional method of getting redrefs of the grievance fo much complained of.

NEW-LONDON, *June* 10.

Capt. Mellaley, who arrived here laft Sunday from St. Euftatia, in lat. 33, came acrofs the wreck of a floop; fhe was a new double decked veffel, about 60 tons burthen; without any head, her bowfprit ftanding, but maft gone.

NEWBERN *(North-Carolina) June* 3.

The floop Tryon, of this place, arrived here on Saturday laft from Norfolk; fhe met with very hard gales of wind, and was obliged to fcud for feveral days, but received no damage; trade was very dull there, [illegible] commodity would fetch money, or readily fell at any rate; fo great is the ftagnation of bufinefs for want of a currency among them.

Two floops have alfo arrived here, fince our laft, from the Weft-Indies, who bring accounts of the great plenty of all kinds of lumber and provifions then there, and that whatever can fend them will now fetch the prime coft.

By a letter from Mr. Joſeph Jones, a Gentleman well known here, and who we apprehended was loft, we have the following account of the diſaſters that befel him in his paſſage to this country.

That on the 6th of December laſt, he ſailed from Philadelphia in a ſloop, bound to Paſquotank, having on board ſalt, rum, moſſes, and dry goods, in order to build a veſſel there; and that ſoon after, they met with a violent gale of wind which carried away their boom, main ſail, and all the rigging; that ſeveral other hard gales reduced them to a mere wreck; in which ſituation they continued till January, when a ſhip from Charles-Town to Oporto took them up, and carried them in there: From thence he got a paſſage to Liverpool, from whence his letter is dated the 2d of March, and intended to take his paſſage either to Philadelphia or this place.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 14.

Captains of ſhips, and all others concerned, are deſired to take notice that there is a pirate upon the coaſt of Porto Rico in the Weſt-Indies. She is a brigantine, Bermudas built, called the Kouli Khan; is ſingle decked, about 56 feet keel, carries 16 carriage guns, 14 ſwivels, and two cohorns, and is navigated by 32 men of different nations, commanded by one Laurenciae, and generally ſails under Engliſh colours. She has taken a brig from St. Euſtatia, a ſloop belonging to Coracoa, a ſloop and a ſchooner belonging to Jamaica, and a ſloop called the Succeſs from Antigua. The particulars of the capture of the laſt we hope to be able to give our readers next week.

His Majeſty's ſhip the Magdalen, Captain Calder, has received orders to repair to Boſton, and is ſailed from Norfolk accordingly.

On Wedneſday the 6th inſtant, about duſk in the evening, the houſe of Ryland Randolph, Eſq; in Henrico county, was ſtruck with lightning; part of a chimney was thrown down, the roof ſhattered, the windows broken, and other conſiderable damage done; but happily no perſon was hurt. The flaſhes were without intermiſſion, inſomuch that perſons on the road, might have ſeen to pick up a pin, though the moon did not ſhine.

On the ſame night, about bedtime, the houſe of Mr. Curl, of Hampton, was alſo ſtruck. Mr. Curl was upon a bed, when the bed clothes took fire, and he himſelf was burnt from the head downwards on one ſide; as was alſo his ſhirt; ſo that it is thought he cannot recover.

And on Tueſday laſt, the ſame unhappy accident happened to the houſe of Mr. Edward Power at Porto-Bello, near this city, where, beſides the damage the houſe ſuſtained, a Negro wench was killed, in a room up ſtairs. There were three children in an adjoining room, none of whom received any hurt. [*As the expence of an electrical machine is ſo trifling, it is ſurprizing they are not more general.*]

Alſo the ſame day a bull and a cow were killed by the lightning, in the old fields adjoining this city.

The beginning of laſt week, the gaol of Charles city county was burnt down, it is ſuppoſed by deſign. The fire was ſeveral times communicated to the court-houſe, but was extinguiſhed without doing much damage.

On Saturday night laſt, a Negro man and his wife having a quarrel, proceeding from jealouſy, the wench ſo provoked the man, that in a rage, he threw away a hatchet he was at work with (it is ſaid, not aiming it at any one) but unfortunately a very valuable Negro man happened to come juſt in its way, whom it ſtruck on the forehead, and he is ſince dead.

We are informed that on Sunday the 26th ultimo, Col. LITTLETON EYRE, of Northampton county, paid the great debt of nature: This Gentleman had been many years Judge of the court, and a Repreſentative of that county. As a Judge, he was upright; as a Member of the Legiſlature, a zealous and active for the public intereſt, and that of his conſtituents. In the private capacities of huſband, father, and friend, he may be imitated, but will be equalled by few.

Loud[illegible]

FREDERICKSBURG, *July* 6, 1768.

A SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for raiſing Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds, to be laid out by the managers or any ſix of them, towards building a new church in the town of *Fredericksburg*, and in the purchaſe of an organ for the ſaid church.

1	Prize of	£. 500	is	£. 500
2		250	each	500
4		100		400
8		50		400
8		25		200
10		10		100
180		5		900
213	Prizes.			3000
2787	Blanks.			
3000	Tickets, at 20 s. each,			3000

£. 15 out of the 100, to be deducted from the prizes, is - - - - - 450

The ſaid Lottery will certainly be drawn on the 28th of *December* next, (being the day after St. *John*'s) at the town-houſe in *Fredericksburg*, under the direction of *Mann Page*, *Fielding Lewis*, *Charles Dick*, *Roger Dixon*, *Joſeph Jones*, *Hugh Mercer*, *James Mercer*, *Charles Waſhington*, *Lewis Willis*, *George Weedon*, *Charles Yates*, and *Francis Thornton*, Gentlemen, or any ſix or more who can attend. Tickets may be had of the ſaid Gentlemen, if beſpoke in time. Prizes not demanded within ſix months after their publication in the *Virginia Gazette*, will be deemed as generouſly given to promote the above purpoſes, and will then be applied accordingly by the managers aforenamed.

To be SOLD *at* Charles City *court-houſe, on* Wedneſday *the* 3*d of* Auguſt *next, by decree of the court of the ſaid county,*

FIVE hundred and fifty acres of valuable LAND, and ſeveral likely male and female SLAVES, belonging to *William Kennon*, Gentleman, and mortgaged to the ſubſcriber (as ſecurity) to ſatisfy a debt due to *Edward Oſborne*, of *Cheſterfield* county, Gentleman. The time of payment to be made agreeable to the ſaid *Oſborne*.

WILLIAM ACRILL.

To be run over Newmarket *ground, at* Richmond *court-houſe, on* Wedneſday *the* 20*th inſtant,*

A SWEEP-STAKES for £. 110, one four mile heat. And the next day a purſe of forty odd pounds, two mile heats; free for any horſe, mare or gelding, foaled in *Virginia*, from a *Virginia* bred mare, carrying weight for age, four years old, eight ſtone; five years old, nine ſtone; ſix years old, ten ſtone; and aged horſes, eleven ſtone four pounds. Subſcribers paying twenty ſhillings, non-ſubſcribers ten pounds entrance money. The Horſes to be entered at *Richmond* court-houſe, with *Vincent Garland*, on the *Monday* before the races, with proper certificates of the age and neceſſary requiſite of each horſe.

THE ſubſcriber, pupil of Doctors *Guerin* and *Morant*, both members of the Royal Academy of *Paris* and *Montpelier*, Phyſicians and Surgeons to the King of *France*, begs leave to inform the public, that being lately arrived in *Virginia*, he intends reſiding in *Norfolk*.

Without entering into a long and tedious detail of the many diſorders, which (with the Bleſſing of God) I am able to cure, and the operations I have performed in foreign countries, the happy experience of which has been authorized by certificates, from Princes, Generals, Governors, and City Corporations, and in particular from his *Britannick* Majeſty, King *George* III.

I hope that in this part of *America*, I ſhall not be unworthy of the approbation and confidence of thoſe who will honour me with their employment, by the exactneſs that I ſhalll have towards them, and by the prompt and infallible ſecrets which I poſſeſs, to give relief in all ſickneſſes, even the moſt deſperate.

I poſſeſs the moſt efficacious remedy to cure ſome ſickneſſes with which the country appears to me much afflicted; as all ſorts of ſcurvy diſtempers. I cleanſe the teeth with the utmoſt eaſe, and clear them of the ſcurvy in the gum, making the teeth very white, without uneaſineſs to the patient; I cure diſtempers of the eyes, ears, and deafneſs, couching or taking away cataracts, though the perſon may have been deprived of ſight or hearing for many years; likewiſe I have an infallible remedy for all ſorts of wounds, and ſcorbutick, ſchirrous, and ſcrophulous ulcers of all ſorts, although of long ſtanding, and though almoſt incurable.

I profeſs all ſorts of operations in ſurgery and man midwifery, particularly women when in imminent danger of life.

All perſons who live at too great a diſtance, or are prevented to come themſelves, by ſome deſperate diſorders, and that they have not proper convenience to ſend for me, by ſending their urine, they ſhall have proper advice, according to their diſorders.

DE LACOUDRE, FRENCH Doctor, living in *Norfolk*.

N. B. My advice and conſultation for ten ſhillings.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on the* 2*d* Saturday *in* Auguſt *next, at* Warwick *in* Cheſterfield *county,*

ABOUT eighteen thouſand pounds of good FLOUR. Credit will be given till the 20th of *October*, on giving bond and ſecurity.

NORFOLK, JULY 13, 1768.

THE ſubſcribers take this method to inform the public, that they continue to diſpoſe of goods on commiſſion, both at public and private ſale; they alſo return thoſe Gentlemen thanks, who have favoured them with their commands, and hope for a continuance of their commiſſions.

GILCHRIST & TAYLOR.

N. B. James Gilchriſt intends for *Great-Britain* immediately, to return in a few months. G. & T.

Cheſterfield county, *July* 4, 1768.

WHEREAS *Anne Moore* was lately a priſoner in the gaol of this county, charged with felony; and whereas the ſaid *Anne* was examined by a court held for that purpoſe, it was conſidered by the ſaid court that ſhe ſhould be ſent to the public gaol for a further trial; but the ſaid *Anne Moore* having had convulſion fits on and before her examination, it was ordered by the ſaid court that ſome perſon ſhould be employed to take care of her, until ſhe could be removed to the public gaol; but the ſaid priſoner found means to make her eſcape out of the priſon, through the neglect of the perſon employed to take care of her; therefore all perſons are deſired to retake the ſaid *Anne Moore*, and to convey her to the gaol of this county, to be removed to the public gaol for a further trial. The ſaid *Anne Moore* is between 25 and 30 years of age, middle ſized, of a fair complexion, and had on a callico gown, ſtriped petticoat, and a ruffled ſhift; the reſt of her apparel I do not remember, and I ſuppoſe ſhe may change it, as ſhe has other cloaths with her.

JOHN ARCHER, D. Sheriff.

Auguſta, June 20, 1768.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, near *Buchanan*'s ferry, the 5th inſtant, an *Engliſh* convict ſervant man, EDWARD HICLY, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, ſtoops, and has dark brown curled hair, of a fair complexion, and pitted with the ſmall pox; had on a light coloured jacket, double breaſted, but no buttons on it, with ſlaſh ſleeves, leather breeches, white yarn ſtockings, blue leggings, old ſhoes, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have forty ſhillings if taken in this county, if in another, four pounds reward, by me

JAMES LADERDALE.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Charles* county, *Maryland*, the 26th of *June* laſt, a Negro man named WILL, about 5 feet 9 inches high, had on when he run away, a jacket and breeches of country cloth, and an oznabrig ſhirt. Whoever brings the ſaid fellow home, ſhall have three dollars reward; if taken out of the province, ſix dollars and reaſonable charges, paid by

FRANCIS MASTEN.

Juſt Publiſh'd,
And to be Sold at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE *in* Williamſburg,

THE
VIRGINIA
ALMANACK,
AND
LADIES DIARY,
For the Year of our Lord 1769,

BEING THE FIRST
After *Biſſextile* or *Leap-Year*.

CONTAINING

Variety of improving and entertaining Particulars, ſuch as Enigmas, Acroſticks, Rebuſſes, Queries, Paradoxes, Noſegays of Flowers, Plates of Fruit, Mathematical Queſtions, *&c. &c.* Deſigned for the Inſtruction, Uſe and Diverſion of BOTH SEXES.

ALSO

The riſing and ſetting of the ſun; the riſing, ſetting and place of the moon; eclipſes, judgment of the weather, length of days and nights; calculated and referred to the horizon of 38 degrees north latitude, and a meridian of 5 hours weſt from *London*: Fitting *Virginia*, *Maryland*, *North-Carolina*, &c.

LIKEWISE

A table of court-days, deſcription of roads, liſt of the Council and Houſe of Burgeſſes of *Virginia*, *&c.*

By MERLIN RHYMER, *Philomath.*

June 24, 1768.

I INTEND to leave the colony in a very ſhort time.

JOHN LIVINGSTON.

Accomack county, *May* 25, 1768.

A CERTAIN perſon who calls himſelf WILLIAM FREDERICK MYER (tho' by very good authority, I am informed he went in *North Carolina* by the name of DE WOLF) he is a *German* by his dialect, and pretends to be a phyſician and ſurgeon, but in fact, a great impoſtor, and knows nothing of either: He is a great beau, wears a gold laced ſuit of whitiſh coloured broadcloth, a ſilver laced blue ſilk jacket, and ſometimes wears a green coat, a fawn coloured ditto, a green jacket, red velvet breeches, a blue cloth cloak, with red lining, a gold laced hat, a plain ditto, with a gold button and loop, and a wig. He is a well made fellow, rather lower than the middle ſize, with a tolerable good countenance, boaſts much of his abilities as a doctor, and what he has made by the practice; he deals much in the marvellous, and tells he has valuable lands in *South Carolina*, and large ſums of money due there for lands ſold; he ſhews a licence, with the names blotted out, obtained in *North Carolina*, and ſays it was granted to him, to be married to a young Lady of conſiderable fortune; but the day before the intended marriage, he heard ſomething of her character, that he choſe to be off. Many ſuch things he tells, to amuſe and deceive thoſe he wants credit from; and what is more prevailing, he inſinuates, that he has a large ſum of money with him in gold, by which means he generally gains credit where he reſides (which is never longer than two or three months in a place) and then privately abſconds. This, I am informed, is his conſtant practice, and now experience has told me (and ſeveral others in this county) that it is too true. I juſt give this deſcription and character of the Gentleman, that others may be guarded againſt ſuch deception from him, as he is gone to the *Weſtern Shore* of *Virginia* or *Maryland*.

JAMES ARBUCKLE.

Richmond county, *June* 22, 1768.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Capt. *William Richards*'s paſture, in *King & Queen* county, the 6th inſtant, a dark bay horſe, 13 hands 3 inches high, well made, with a roach'd mane and bob tail, branded on the near buttock thus ↄ, he is about 7 years old, trots ſlow and gallops well, has about the root of the tail, a number of white hairs intermixed with black. Alſo a dark grey blooded mare, about 14 hands and a half high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, no brand; ſhe is 4 years old, ſlender made, and diſcovers her blood. Whoever will convey the above-mentioned horſes to the ſubſcriber, in *Richmond* county, ſhall receive 3 l, reward, or 30 s. for either.

WILLIAM COLSTON.

SOLD *at public auction, for ready money only, at the water side in* YORKTOWN, *by* John Tyler, *Marshal of the Court of Admiralty, on* Tuesday *the* 19th *of this instant* July, *for the benefit of the insurers.*

THE rigging, sails, anchors, cables, and other materials, belonging to the ship CHARLES of *London*, lately wrecked on the *Eastern Shore*: also great part of her cargo, consisting of woollens, linens, iron ware, &c. of all sorts, saved out of the said wreck. All persons concerned in the remainder of the cargo so saved, and not insured, are desired to attend then, to adjust and pay their proportions of the salvage of the said goods, and to take their goods; otherwise such goods will be sold according to law. The above ship, stores, and goods, will be appraised on *Tuesday* the 12th instant.

WILLIAM WATERMAN.

VIRGINIA, *sc.*

By the Hon. JOHN BLAIR, *Esq;* PRESIDENT *of his Majesty's Council, and Commander in Chief of the said colony and dominion.*

A PROCLAMATION

for publishing the ratification of one act of Assembly, and the repeal of three, passed in 1764, *and* 1766.

WHEREAS his Majesty in Council hath been pleased to signify his approbation and allowance of one act, *viz.* "An act to impower the corporation of the city of *Williamsburg* to assess taxes on the inhabitants thereof for the purposes therein mentioned, and for repealing a certain act of Assembly therein also mentioned."

And hath been pleased also to signify his disallowance of three acts, *viz.*

An act to vest certain lands therein mentioned in *John Syme*, Esq; and others in fee simple, and for settling other lands and slaves in lieu thereof.

An act to impower the executors of *Charles Carter*, late of *King George*, to sell part of his lands and slaves for payment of his debts and legacies.

An act for giving a salary to the Speaker of the House of Burgesses.

But as the only objection to this act lay against the mode prescribed for payment of the salary, his Majesty has been pleased to signify his royal permission and allowance for providing for the same service in the constitutional way.

I do therefore, in pursuance thereof, by this proclamation, publish and declare, that the said first act is confirmed, finally enacted, and ratified: And that the said three last acts are repealed, made void, and of none effect; and for the more solemn signification thereof, I do appoint this proclamation to be read and published at the court-house of the several counties within this dominion; and the sheriffs are to take care the same be done accordingly.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the colony, at *Williamsburg*, this 15th day of *June*, 1768, and in the 8th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord *George* III.

John Blair.

To be SOLD for cash, at Cumberland *court-house, on* Monday *the 25th of* July,

TWELVE likely *Virginia* born

SLAVES.

PURSUANT to an act of the General Assembly, we this day repaired to the public Treasury, and having carefully examined the Treasurer's accounts and vouchers of his several receipts and payments, since the 1st of *April* last, the day to which his accounts had been closed and passed by the General Assembly, we find them all fairly and justly stated. There has been received, since the last settlement, for the different taxes appropriated to the redemption of Treasury notes, the sum of nine thousand four hundred and forty-seven pounds, three shillings, and five pence, of which we have burnt and destroyed eight thousand four hundred and nineteen pounds, ten shillings, and seven pence; the balance of one thousand and twenty-seven pounds, twelve shillings, and ten pence, now produced to us, in gold and silver, we leave in the Treasurer's hands, to be exchanged for old Treasury notes. The Treasurer likewise produced to us the balance due on the public account, which remains with him, to be accounted for at a future day. Given under our hands this 27th of *June*, 1768.

LEWIS BURWELL.
JOHN RANDOLPH.
BEN: WALLER.

To be SOLD *on the premises, pursuant to the will of* Samuel Hipkins, *Gent. deceased, on twelve months credit, the 21st instant, at public vendue, and to be entered on at* CHRISTMAS.

A TRACT of LAND in ESSEX county, whereon the said *Samuel Hipkins* formerly lived, containing about 600 acres, on which are several valuable improved meadows; the land in general level, and in good order for cropping; has on it as good apple and peach orchards as any in the colony, besides a great variety of other valuable fruit trees; and every conveniency necessary to be on a plantation to render it compleat. Also will be sold on the same terms, a piece of leased land, lying in *Caroline* county, within two miles of the other, containing about 150 acres; has on it all conveniencies for cropping; is fresh and in good order.——Likewise will be sold at the same time and place, and on the same terms, a large stock of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, and a variety of houshold and kitchen furniture, amongst which are many valuable beds, plate, &c. Bond with approved security will be required by

LEROY HIPKINS,
SAMUEL HIPKINS, } Exrs.

To be SOLD for ready money, by virtue of a deed of trust made to me,

A TRACT of LAND lying on *Rowanty* creek, in *Dinwiddie* county, containing one thousand acres; it lies about 15 miles from *Petersburg*. The sale will be on the premises, on *Wednesday* the third day of *August* next; and on the day following, will be sold at *Petersburg*, nine valuable Negro slaves; both the land and slaves were the property of Mr. *John Butler*, who will shew them to any person inclinable to purchase.

tf JOHN THOMPSON, Trustee.

Williamsburg, June 29, 1768.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houses and Lots opposite to Mr. *Spurr's*, in this city, in which the subscriber now lives. For terms apply to JAMES TAYLOR.

Gloucester, June 25, 1768.

THE subscriber desires to inform the public, that he has rented Capahosick *ferry*, Gloucester *side, ferrymen and boats, which are as good as any in the colony; and as there is a good new boat that will carry nine horses, and able hands, on the other side, and one or two boats if wanted from this side, or pettiaugers, for foot passengers; I hope travellers will always chuse to save riding* 18 *miles round to* Williamsburg, *as it is that at least from most parts of* Gloucester *and* Middlesex, *and all the lower parts of the Northern Neck, than to cross at* York *or* West Point *ferries.*

JOHN GUTTERY.

N. B. *No credit can be given, as I am obliged to pay the rent monthly.* J. G.

Upper Marlborough, Maryland, June 10

THE subscribers being impowered by *Bartholomew Pomeroy*, Esq; of *London*, assignee to the late *John Philpot*, and company, merchants of the same place, to receive all debts due to the said *Philpot* and company, in *Virginia* as well as *Maryland*, have to beg of those who are indebted to the aforesaid *John Philpot* and company, that they will make immediate payment.

CHARLES DIGGES,
5. FRANK LEEKE.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Northumberland* county, about the middle of *February* 1766, a Negro fellow named *Solomon*, aged 19, healthy and well made, about 6 feet high, smooth faced, of a tawny black complexion. Had on when he went away, a white *Welch* cotton jacket, with pocket flaps before, and only one pocket, and that on the right side, with a red cape to the neck, a pair of *Virginia* cloth breeches. Had also a bearskin coat, with white metal buttons, and a belt before. He was born in my family, and besides plantation work, understands something of the coopers trade. He had also a cut across two or more of his fingers, which may be seen by the scar (I think on the right hand.) Has lately been seen upon *James* river, and is supposed to be lurking about there still. Whoever secures the said Negro, so that I get him again, shall have five pounds if taken in the colony, and ten pounds if taken out.

COLIN CAMPBELL.

Nansemond, June 20, 1768.

RUN away from the subscriber some time in *April* 1767, a new Negro man named TOM, belonging to the proprietors of the *Dismal Swamp*. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, has his country marks (that is, four on each of his cheeks.) Any person that apprehends the said fellow, so that I may get him, shall have three pounds reward, paid by

JOHN WASHINGTON.

TAKEN up in *Orange*, a bay mare, about 4 feet 3 inches high; has a hanging mane and long tail, branded on the near buttock WN in a piece. Posted, and appraised to 4 l.

THOMAS MEAUX.

[illegible] *Mecklenburg*, about 75 miles from *Petersburg*, great part of which is very fine tobacco land, and on the rest there is an excellent range for stock. Any person inclinable to purchase, may be shewn the same, by applying to *William Naish* on the premises. For terms enquire of Col. *Archibald Cary*, in *Chesterfield* county, Mr. *Bathurst Skelton*, in *Charles City*, Mr. *Thomas Fleming*, *William Fleming*, or the subscriber, in *Cumberland* county.

tf SUSANNA FLEMING.

Pittsylvania, April 8, 1768.

A SCHEME

For disposing of (by way of Lottery) the several valuable tracts of LAND *that are below mentioned, belonging to the subscriber.*

Contents of the Prizes.

	No.	Val. £.
A TRACT of 100 acres of land, 40 acres of which are good low grounds, on *Roanoke* river, in *Mecklenburg* county, with an established ferry belonging to it; and also 700 acres on *Neuse* river, *North Carolina*; about 200 acres thereof very good low grounds, and the high land very good.	1	500
A tract of 950 acres in *Amherst* county, on *Stoval's* creek, being fine tobacco land, and within 3 or four miles of *Stoval's* ferry, on *James* river, from whence tobacco, &c. are transported to market down by water.	1	250
A tract of 300 acres on the said *Stoval's* creek, adjoining the last-mentioned tract, being also extraordinary good tobacco land.	1	120
A tract of 361 acres on *Stoval's* creek aforesaid, being also good tobacco land.	1	80
A tract of 357 acres on the south side of *Roanoke*, in *Mecklenburg*, being kind free land, and tolerable good for tobacco.	1	80
An entry of 640 acres of good land, on *Fall* creek, near the *Neuse* tract.	1	50
A tract of 400 acres on *Stoval's* creek, adjoining the other tracts on the said creek.	1	20
A prize to be paid in cash, out of the produce of the lottery.	1	75
Twenty-five at £.5, to be paid as aforesaid.	25	125
33 Prizes, - - -		£.1300
227 Blanks, - - -		
260 Tickets at £.5. - -		£.1300

Those that purchase tickets are only required to give their bonds for the money, payable when the lottery is drawn, which is to be on *Monday* the 24th day of *October* next, at the *Rocky Ridge*, under the management of *Clement Read, Isaac Read, Paul Carrington, Matthew Marable, Robert Munford* of *Mecklenburg, Henry Delony, David Garland, William Taylor, John Winn, David Mason, Gray Briggs, John Bolling, William Cabell, Joseph Cabell, Alexander Trent, Peterfield Trent, Thomas Jefferson* of *Albemarle*, and *George Robertson* of *Chesterfield*, Gentlemen, who will be impowered to execute conveyances for the prizes drawn by the fortunate adventurers, and of whom tickets may be had, also at both the Printing-Offices, and of the subscriber. 7m GEORGE JEFFERSON.

MAY 16, 1768.

ON *Monday* the 9th instant, came into this port, a schooner of about forty tons burthen, which, from the testimony of two seamen belonging thereto, and the confession of one *Henry Dunn*, alias *Price*, late mate thereof, but who has since absconded, appears to have been run away with by said *Dunn*, from port *Beaufort*, in *South-Carolina*. She had on board about 500 bushels of *Indian* corn, 1 sloop, plantation utensils, such as broad hoes, axes, whip-saws, hand mill-stones, &c. and two Negroes, which the said *Dunn* had disposed of before the fraud was discovered. The vessel is said to be the property of Capt. *Robert Orr*, of *South-Carolina*. The owner is desired to make speedy application for said vessel, as she may suffer great injury from the worm, if continued any length of time in this river.

J: AMBLER, } Collector of Port York.

Care is taken of the vessel and cargo.

TO BE SOLD,

UPWARDS of ONE THOUSAND ACRES of LAND, near the *Double Top Mountain* in *Culpeper* county, late the property of Mr. *John Rootes* in *Gloucester* county. Any person inclinable to purchase, may apply to Mr. *Roger Dixon*, in *Fredericksburg*, who is impowered to agree. The land will be laid off in lots if desired, and credit till the 1st day of *October*, on giving bond with good security.

WHEREAS I have a large quantity of good land for sale, in *Bedford* and *Pittsylvania* counties, both high and low grounds, from ten pounds price to thirty; amongst which are about 7000 acres which I am authorized to sell for Col. *Archibald Cary*, on *Goose* creek, and *Wolf* creek. It is well timber'd, and well water'd, and one of the best places in our county for range. Any person inclinable to purchase, may see the land, by applying to their humble servant, near *Bedford* court-house.

6m. WILLIAM MEAD.

Feb. 10, 1768.

To be SOLD *at private* SALE,

SIX THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of LAND in *Charles City*, pleasantly situate on *James* river; 4 acres of land, with a water grist mill, on *Mayser's* creek, in the same county; and two thousand acres of land in *Halifax* county; they will be sold altogether, or divided into lots, as may best suit the purchasers. These lands were the estate of Mr. *William Kennon*, and are conveyed to us (with others his trustees) for the benefit of his creditors. As a sale of these lands has been before advertised, but not effected; it may not be improper, to assure the public, that an absolute disposal of them is now intended; and that we shall be ready at all times to receive proposals for the whole, or any part thereof. Mr. *John Christian* (who lives thereon) will shew the land in *Charles City*.

RICHARD RANDOLPH,
JAMES BELSCHES,
JERMAN BAKER.

SCHEME *of a* LOTTERY

FOR disposing of one hundred and forty-six LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unsold. The least valuable of the lots, according to the prices of those most remote from the river, which have been sold, not being less than £.20, which is far below what was given for several near the river.

	lots	value £.	rents £.
Inspection at *Page's*, 5 lots at 12 years purchase,	-	840	70
Do. *Crutchfield's*, 6 lots at do.	-	720	60
		1560	130
Lots improved, each half acre, at £.20 -	135	2700	
		4260	130
137 Prizes. - - - - -	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 Tickets at £.10 each,	-	4000	

The said lottery will be drawn at Mr. *Anthony Hay's* in *Williamsburg*, on the 4th *Thursday* in *April* 1768. Those who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing, may give bond to carry interest from that time. *Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompson*, and *Jerman Baker*, Esqrs; managers, or any three, of whom tickets may be had, and of the subscriber.

MANN PAGE.

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